



ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1861.

All the worst fears as to the purposes, designs, and calibre of Lincoln and his Cabinet, have been realized. We do not believe, after what has passed; after the vacillating, if not treacherous, false, and deceitful course pursued in reference to Sumter, that honest and true men of the North can conscientiously support and maintain him. Did not the Cabinet resolve upon the evacuation of Sumter? Did not General Scott write a report to show that its abandonment was a military necessity? Was not the determination of the Cabinet suffered to be made known so as to allow public opinion at the North to acquiesce in the "necessity"? Did not Gen. Scott, more than once, sign an order for the abandonment of the useless Fortification? Why was it kept back? Why was the determination of the Cabinet changed? Who "worked the game"? Who is "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself"? Or, who "squat like a toad," is at the ear of Executive power, and distils poison and venom into it?

It is now the duty of all good citizens to repress the slightest violations of the laws of our State, and to unite for the preservation of order and the protection of the rights and persons of all who live in our State, from illegal threats or violence. Every instance of a departure from this duty—a duty we owe to ourselves and the Commonwealth, is actually playing into the hands of, and giving, in one sense, "aid and comfort to our enemies." We have laws amply sufficient for the safety of the community in any emergency. If any man, by his conduct, comes under the operation of the law, let him be legally dealt with—and not otherwise. Every citizen is deeply interested in the maintenance of the laws—and in the repression of all illegal acts—which acts can only tend to violence, wrong doing, and in the end may lead to anarchy.

Mr. Lincoln has issued another Proclamation—this time, ordering a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States. He still persists in regarding those States as mere "illegal combinations of individuals to obstruct the laws." The senselessness of this must be apparent even to the Northern people. They are an organized government of sovereign States, capable of holding their own—and, though not containing as many people as the Northern States, just as capable of sustaining and protecting themselves. A war may injure them—probably will, severely—but they cannot be coerced or subjugated. They have not only means of defence, but facilities for offensive operations; which, if used, would be as hurtful to the North, as any aggressive measures pursued towards them, on the part of the North, could be to Southern interests.

The tone of the Northern press is all that the most ardent in favor of civil war and bloodshed could possibly desire. If the remarks and appeals of the Republican journals in New York and Philadelphia could be circulated at the South, and generally read here, and could be considered as the expression of the deliberate opinion of the whole North, there would not be left a hundred Anti-Sectionists, or Anti-Revolutionists, or Anti-"Rebels" from Virginia to Florida. The papers to which we allude are open and avowed in their advice for war, and war of the most atrocious character. We need not refer more particularly to what we allude, in this last remark. Have men lost all reason? Have they, in this age, come to be "brutish beasts"? Are we to be, not only lamented, but despised by the nations of Europe?

The Northern newspapers take particular delight in applying the epithet "seceder" to the Southern States and people—and, now that Virginia has acted, they are free to apply the term particularly to our State and citizens. As far as resistance to unconstitutional action on the part of the Administration at Washington; as far as a determination to obey the orders of the Commonwealth; as far as a unanimous feeling of indignation and resentment at the course and policy of Lincoln's cabinet; as far as a fixed resolve to stand by, uphold, and maintain their rights and honor of Virginia—as far as all these are concerned, our people accept the term, and even though our enemies use it in scorn and wrath. If this be "rebellion," make the most of it!

The Louisville Journal says that, "Mr. Lincoln is not the United States Government. The Government is ours, and we owe allegiance to it; Mr. Lincoln is not ours, and we do not owe allegiance to him."—Granted. After what he has done—and the response of Virginia,—and the declarations of his supporters, we now, here, in this State, have only Virginia to claim our allegiance. But unfortunately, whilst Lincoln is not the United States Government, he and his advisers are wielding the whole power of that government—and he is backed, and supported, and cheered on, apparently, by the whole North and West.—Their course is utterly indefensible, and most outrageous.

The candidates recently nominated in Alabama, by the Conservatives of that country, have determined not to accept for the present these nominations, but to wait until May Court, for a meeting of the people, and a general expression of public sentiment.

The late Judge Beverly Tucker was the author of a work called the Partisan Leader, attributed to Judge Upshur.

Loudoun has been as true a Union county as any in Virginia. She would still rejoice to see a United country, if it were possible. But the Leesburg Washingtonian speaks the voice of the county, when it says: "We are all VIRGINIANS, let us stand by the old State, let her cause be ours! and determine that we will share, like true sons, her destiny, whatever that may be." Mr. Baldwin, of Augusta, in a debate in the Convention, on this question, said that "if war is upon us, there will not be two opinions as to which side Virginia would take and maintain."

The scenes in Baltimore, on Friday, when the Northern troops were passing through that place, ought to show these men that even in a city where the Union feeling runs high, there is displeasure and disapprobation in the popular mind, at the idea of bringing on forces from one section of the country to be arrayed under Lincoln's unconstitutional orders. The killing of the citizens of Baltimore by these troops will long be remembered and resented, even though the obstructions to the passage of the troops were commenced by the Baltimoreans.

We have no doubt now, but that every one of the Border States will unite in resistance to the unconstitutional, illegal, and mad policy of Lincoln and his Cabinet.—Their future status is another consideration. But the determination to resist the war policy of the government, and to defend their territories from aggressive or hostile attacks on the part of the Lincoln government and the North, and never to submit to attempts at coercion or subjugation, will, as we have said, exist there thenceforth.

Col. R. E. Lee, of Virginia, one of the most accomplished and estimable officers in the service of the United States has resigned his commission. It is said that the command of the forces of this commonwealth will be tendered to him.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the Washington Observatory, known and honored of all men, has also, resigned his commission.

The government at Washington has detained the Potomac river mail steamboats at Washington; the mails, by that route, are delayed and obstructed. There is great complaint, too, of the irregularity of mails in various parts of the State.

The working people in Baltimore who have deposited their earnings in the Savings Banks there, are drawing out their deposits. Better let the Savings Banks alone. Generally, they are safe.

The Russian Consul at New York, has been killed, by being thrown from a horse.

Harper's Ferry.

We take the following from the Washington States of Saturday:—Messrs Adams and Painter correspondents of the New York World and Philadelphia Inquirer, left this city yesterday afternoon for Harper's Ferry for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of affairs there; which place they arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. On the route thither large crowds were collected at all the depots and intense excitement seemed to prevail, though no one could assign the cause.

At Point of Rocks, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, the flag of the "Confederate States" had been hoisted, and the crowd were saluting it as the train dashed by. At a short distance, this side of the Harper's Ferry Bridge, the train was stopped by a detachment of Virginia troops, and each car and passenger was critically examined; and the latter were informed that they could not stop at the Ferry, if such was their destination. The train was then allowed to pass slowly through the bridge between a file of troops, and permitted to halt at the Virginia side. Here a surprising sight met the eye. Batteries of cannon were placed on each side of the track, commanded by artillerymen. The flag of Virginia was flying from the flag-staff, and the town was swarming with soldiers. The two armies, where the United States arms—some 12,000—were stored, were masses of smouldering ruins. The Federal troops had departed in the morning across the country for Carlisle Barracks. The armies were buried by the Federal troops before the arrival of the Virginia soldiers. Gunpowder had been laid under the bridge for the purpose of blowing it up.

The train left Harper's Ferry, no one being allowed to get off. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning all the down passenger and freight trains were stopped at the Ferry and examined to see if Federal troops were on board. The Quartermaster of one of the Virginia regiments stated this morning that there were 2,800 troops about the town, but so far as the correspondents could learn otherwise, there were about 1,500.—The telegraph office at the Ferry was under the surveillance of the troops, martial law having been proclaimed.

Norfolk Affairs.

We clip the following items from the Norfolk papers of Friday morning last:—We learn that every Virginian officer of the Federal Navy attached to the Yard or vessels on this station, yesterday transmitted their resignations to the Department at Washington.

The Petersburg train, yesterday, brought down a pack of artillery for the "United" Company of this city, forwarded from the Armory at Richmond, consisting of four 6-pounder rifle cannon, handsomely mounted, with all the accompanying equipments and munitions. The stalwart corps took charge of the shooting-irons immediately, and are now prepared to give a good account of themselves at any moment they may be called to use them.

A meeting of the citizens was convened on City Hall square, yesterday afternoon in response to a call from his Honor Mayor Lamb, who addressed them in a short speech. Resolutions were then presented by Mr. Tazewell Taylor, were unanimously received, one of them, appointing a committee of safety to act temporarily in conjunction with the Mayor in the present state of affairs, was made to consist of one from each ward.

TROOPS AT FORT MONROE.—The 800 Massachusetts troops reported as detailed for Fort Monroe, have arrived at Fort Mifflin. Report says that the Baltimore troops were busily engaged yesterday in erecting a battery on the Canton side, opposite Fort Mifflin, and the guns of that fort were leveled and the mob fired into, whereupon a flag of truce was sent over to the fort and a demand made to know what the firing meant. The answer made was to the effect that the dose would be repeated as often as necessary, and that orders had been received to shell the city if any further attacks were made.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A number of clerks in the Interior Department resigned their positions, at the close of business on Saturday, and took their departure for home. They were from Virginia and Maryland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

An immense meeting was held at Raleigh, on Tuesday last, at which speeches were made by Hon. D. M. Barringer, Col. Cameron, J. W. Syme, editor of the Register, Ex-Gov. Manly, and a number of others, embracing every shade of opinion, so far as past issues are concerned. But one sentiment was expressed, but one feeling animated the speakers and their auditors. The universal voice was for immediate secession, and for a warm response to Lincoln's call to arms! The Union sentiment has heretofore been stronger in Raleigh and its immediate vicinity than in any other part of North Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury has been informed that when Major Anderson and his command passed out of the harbor, on their way to join the fleet of the United States, the Marion Artillery, a company which, according to high military authority, contributed very materially to the reduction of Fort Sumter in testimony of their appreciation of his gallant defence, formed on the beach, and stood with uncovered heads until the Isabel had passed their position.

The following naval officers have sent in their resignations: Lieuts. R. B. Pegram and Catesby Jones. Commanders Richard Page, John Tucker, and Arthur Sinclair. Also, Lieuts. Terry, Sinclair, Spotswood, Rochelle, Maury, Gwynne, Commander Robb and Surgeon Van Bibber. In the army, we have the following resignations: Lieut. Robert Johnson, second dragoons; Captain Henry Heth, of 1st infantry, and Lieut. E. J. Harvie.

The Legislature of Maine has just closed its session; and among other measures acted on, has made provision for extending the line of the European and North American railway from Bangor to the boundary of New Brunswick, with a branch line to the Aroostook at Houlton, for many years an important military post of the United States during the northeastern boundary dispute.

The Kentucky State Union Committee have issued an address on the state of the country, advocating the ground that it is the duty of the State to maintain a neutrality, taking no part either with the Government or the Confederates. Senator Crittenden, in his speech at Lexington on Wednesday, took the same ground.

In the Canada Parliament on the 17th, Mr. McDougall, one of the leaders of the opposition from Upper Canada, stated that if the existing evils in consequence of the union with Lower Canada, were not otherwise remedied, an alliance between Upper Canada and the Northern States was likely to be formed.

It is ascertained that no measures are in progress for discontinuing any of the Southern mails. Contractors from that section recently have arranged for facilitating transportation. The Postmaster General has discretion to suspend them only in case of obstruction.

The Norfolk Argus of Monday grows earnest in its desire for a privateer. "Let us have," it says, "a Norfolk privateer fitted out at once, to intercept the next steamer from California for New York. There are plenty of Norfolk boys ready to ship."

Capt. Paulding, Commander Emmons, and Lieut. Woodhull constitute the Board of Detail through whom all the naval preparations are made. The Chief Clerk's room is the only one in the Navy Department accessible at this time to the public.

The house of Mr. Valandigham, M. C. from Ohio, at Dayton, was disgracefully mobbed the other day, in consequence of his having written a secession article in a Dayton paper.

The Massachusetts brigade is to be commanded by Hon. Ben. F. Butler, Brooklyn delegate in the last National Democratic Convention.

It appears that neither the Powhatan nor the transport steamship Atlantic were off Charleston at the Sumter affair.

William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, arrived in Charleston on Tuesday evening last.

The first gun was fired at Sumter on Henry Clay's birthday. The surrender was on Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore American of Saturday says:—"In the afternoon on Friday, an immense town-meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Mr. Brown, Governor Hicks, and other gentlemen, and assurances given that no more troops could be allowed to pass through the city. Assurances, it is stated, have also been given by the Philadelphia Railroad Company that no more troops will be transported over that road without advising with the Governor and Mayor. The military were immediately called out, and they took charge of the city last night, relieving the police who have been worn out by exertions and constant watchfulness to which the last four days have subjected them. The city was quiet and orderly during the afternoon, and night."

President Lincoln's war policy has created intense excitement in St. Mary's county. The Leonardtown Beacon says the evacuation of Sumter was greeted with the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. A call has been issued for a county mass meeting to adopt measures of an effective character.

A great excitement was occasioned in Annapolis, and a determination expressed to stand by the authorities of the State in preventing the passage of Northern troops through its limits.

At Frederick, the telegraphic news from Baltimore of the conflict with armed Northern troops passing through to the South, created a great furor. The "Union" gun is silenced.

There was to have been at Marlboro' last Saturday, a large meeting of the military.

LATEST FROM FORT MONROE.—We are informed that Capt. Elzey and Dr. Johns, both from Maryland, and stationed at Old Point, have sent in their resignations or rather dismissals, as they are now called. We also understand that the bridge at the fort has been taken up, and all communication between the fort and the citizens thus cut off. There are now 300 men rank and file in the fort, and all the officers are black republicans with the exception of three who hail from Virginia.

A son of Dr. Banks was ordered from the fort, where he occupied the position of clerk in the sutler's store, because he would not sympathize with the black republican remarks which were daily and hourly uttered in and about the same account was summarily ejected from the fort, without any provision of notice, but the citizens of Old Point and Hampton immediately took up a subscription to supply to his wife and send her further south to join her husband.—*Norfolk Herald.*

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.—Captain Arthur Elzey, 2d cavalry, (of Md.); Capt. Henry Heth, 10th infantry, (of Va.); First Lieut. John Mullins, 2d dragoons, (of Tenn.); Dr. J. M. Hardin, assistant surgeon, (of Miss.); First Lieut. Walter H. Jenifer, 2d cavalry, (of Md.); have resigned.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Charlottesville Review says:—"The town of Charlottesville was the scene on Wednesday night, of the wildest excitement. The requisition of the Governor was promptly responded to by the Volunteers of Charlottesville and the University, and they were assembled at the station. Particular praise is due to the 120 noble young men from the University who, without direct orders, instantly proffered their services. The train reached here with 200 volunteers from Staunton, making with our own contingent (under the immediate command of Captain George W. Carr, of the Confederate Army), a force of about 450 men. The companies were overwhelmed with volunteers, whom they were unable to accept. In the midst of the parting scenes, patriotic speeches were made by Mr. Prentiss, Prof. Holmes, Hon. S. F. Leake, and others. The soldiers left amid the explosion of fire works, waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the God speed of a thousand patriotic hearts."

Gov. Wise declared in one of his speeches last week:—"Virginia will have Fort Monroe if it cost the lives of ten thousand of her sons to get it." But at the same time Governor W. admitted that the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York are declared interested in its retention as a national fort, because it is master of the commerce of the Chesapeake and the Susquehanna river, the latter rising near the "lap of the lakes" in New York and sweeping through that State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and bearing the products of all three past the frowning front of Monroe. But the site of the fort is in Virginia, and the Old Dominion was determined to take it.

The Winchester Republican "throws to the breeze the flag of the Border States, the Central Confederacy," around which it says, "the stars that have gone from their orbits may yet concentrate," and it calls upon the Convention to "immediately serve notice upon all parties to stand back, so that we will have neither marches or counter marches within our limits except of our own men for our own purposes, until the Convention meet in its respectable and our ultimate destiny be decided upon."

The troops at Harper's Ferry were composed of the Staunton Artillery and West Augusta Guards, Albemarle Rifles, the Mount Vernon Guards, the Southern Guards, the Scott's and Liberty from the University, Scott's and Parran's companies from Gordonsville and Barboursville, a company from Louisa, the Orange Militia Guards, two Calpelper Rifle companies, the Winchester Continentals, the Winchester Rifles, a Charlottesville company and a portion of the Fauquier Cavalry.

The boat from Norfolk at Baltimore, brings intelligence that strong movements were making to prevent the removal of the United States vessels at the navy yard.—More vessels were to be sunk in the channel, a battery was being erected at Sewall's Point, and Virginia troops were rapidly assembling there. The accounts by the boat do not confirm the statement that Captain Pendergast had threatened to bombard the city if an obstruction was offered to the removal of his vessel.

The officers of the Bay line have been notified by the Norfolk authorities, that if they assisted in the transportation of federal troops to Virginia waters, the steamers would be burnt at the wharf. The line of Boston steamers, which have hitherto been in the habit of calling at Norfolk to land and receive passengers and freight, would not, in future, be allowed to come to the wharf.

At Norfolk, intense excitement prevails, and also at Portsmouth when the boat left on Wednesday. The citizens were enrolling themselves in the companies already formed, and new volunteer corps were organizing. The exempt citizens over forty-five years of age were forming themselves into a "Home Guard," to be used as a reserve corps.

All Western Virginia, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is up in arms, and the most intense excitement prevails everywhere. The officers of the railroad have been notified that not a man nor a gun to aid the General Government will be allowed to pass over the road, at the risk of having the track torn up and the bridge burnt at Harper's Ferry.

On Saturday, April 13th, the Anniversary of Jefferson's birthday, there was a handsome parade at the University. There was a fine military display. The Jefferson Society had its annual celebration, the Declaration of Independence being read by Mr. Chas. Lewis, and the Oration delivered by Mr. Winslow.

There was a man named Ben. Fortune lodged in jail at Wytheville, on Tuesday last, for attempting to cut his wife's throat, the night before, at the White Sulphur Springs. She was severely but not fatally wounded.

On Monday, an office of Abe Lincoln was ridden through Warrenton on a rail, next hung to the pole from the top of which the secession flag waves, and then burnt.

Rev. George W. Carter is expected to address the people of Fauquier, to-day, (Court day.)

John Q. Marr, esq., of Fauquier, will not be a candidate for the House of Delegates at the ensuing May election.

The loyalty which Augusta showed for the Union is only equalled by her readiness to fight for the South.

On Thursday last some fifty students left the University for the South, to tender their services.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL AT SUMTER.—The Rev. W. B. Yates, the zealous pastor of the Seaman's Chapel, and the last friend of the mariner, had just concluded an impressive sermon at the burial of a soldier who died in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when he was waited upon by an officer and requested to perform the burial service over the unfortunate soldier who had lost his life by an accident. With characteristic promptness he answered the call, and, conveyed in the Lohde's boat, which was propelled by the sinewy arms of the young sailors of the School Ship, was in a few minutes inside the walls of the fortress.

He was received with hearty courtesy by the gallant Anderson, and performed the solemn rites for the stranger soldier with the impressive solemnity of the burial of a hero, and fell under the arrow of death while his heart was beating high with the hope of a happy reunion with his wife and children.

Before committing the mangled body to the dust the minister pronounced an appropriate address to his comrades in arms. He spoke of the uncertainty of life. He reminded his sadder hearers of the extreme uncertainty of a soldier's life, and after speaking in terms of praise of the conduct of their commander, exhorted them with impressive earnestness to prepare for that sad event that awaits all. He then offered a fervent prayer that God would sanctify to them this sudden stroke of Providence.

The torn and mangled remains of the brave soldier were then laid in a grave in the middle of the yard, after the earth had been piled up to the level of the sacred spot, a volley was fired, the drum beat its solemn roll, and the garrison was transferred to the Isabel.—*Charleston Courier.*

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the U. S. of America. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States, for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectively executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

And whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States:

And whereas an Executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceeding, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endeavor on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Seizure of a U. S. Surveying Vessel and Two Ships at City Point, Va.

A brave little band of fifty men from this city, headed by Col. Brockett, [a son of Mr. Robert Brockett, of this place] and a company of twenty men from Richmond, commanded by Captain Albert Aiken, of Henrico county, conceived the daring exploit of proceeding to City Point, and capturing the vessels stationed there that might haul from the North, and accordingly faithfully executed and carried out their concerted plan of action yesterday. The first seizure made was that of the line ship Argo, Captain Owen, from Bath, now five days at the Point, waiting for a cargo of tobacco. She is a first-class ship of 1,078 tons, and is capable, with a little alteration and strengthening, of doing valuable service. Col. Brockett drew up his command in line, and marched aboard the vessel, and on making known his intentions to the captain, expressed himself in an eloquent and feeling speech, which drew tears to the eyes of nearly all the brave hearts around him. No resistance being offered by the crew of the ship, he was allowed, after further explanation, to take entire command. She was securely fastened to her moorings, and Major Maclean, with a sufficient force, was left in command. Eighteen negroes, constituting the larger portion of the crew were marched off to the cars, and brought up to the city and lodged in jail.—The Mayor will dispose of them this morning. They appeared very much frightened, and evidently feared summary punishment here, until Col. Brockett assured them that they should not be harmed.

Immediately after the seizure of the Argo, the company proceeded to a surveying vessel, now in the service of the United States Government, and took possession of her. She also is capable of doing much service, and when called into action will prove undoubtedly that she was a prize worth taking.

About three o'clock, the splendid steamship Jamestown, Captain Skinner, home in sight, with her flags floating gaily in the breeze. Expectation was on tip-toe, and the crowd waited for the vessel to come. But everything was kept secret; no intimation was given; not even a look from the large gathering on the landing could have betrayed to any one on board the beautiful ship the reception that awaited her. At length when she had been securely fastened, and while she was discharging her Petersburg freight, new hands appeared upon her deck, and in as quick a time as it takes us to relate it, the strength of chains bound her yet more effectually, and now beyond all hazard she was safely seized.

Col. Brockett then informed Capt. Skinner that he would be relieved of his command, as the Jamestown now belonged to the State of Virginia. Captain S. demurred, and said he would put her back to her berth, but was induced to forego this intention, as he was warned that he should not be allowed to leave the wharf. It was finally arranged, however, that the Jamestown should be allowed to proceed to Richmond in care of Col. Brockett and others who had aided him. She will be detained there until a proper disposal is made of her.—*Petersburg Exp.*

GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F., OF VIRGINIA.—The Grand Lodge of this body has been holding its session during last week in Wheeling, Va., on Friday last, the following officers were present for the evening: Thomas G. Steele, of Parkersburg; R. W. G. Master; H. J. Davidson, of Lexington; R. W. D. G. Master; A. L. Hill, of Norfolk; R. W. G. Warden; Wm. J. Kiddick, of Richmond; R. W. G. Secretary; John W. Ferguson, of Richmond; R. W. G. Treasurer; Rev. M. D. Kelley, of Parkersburg; R. W. G. Chaplain; P. M. G. Jacob K. Robinson, of Lynchburg; G. Representative of G. Lodge; George H. Head, Leesburg; G. Conductor; B. S. Harmer, Shinstown; G. Marshal; Alex. Grant, Richmond; G. Guardian; Isaac Richmond, G. Herald.

The Grand Encampment elected the following officers for the present year: M. W. G. Chief Patriarch, James Orr, of Wheeling; M. E. G. High Priest, Wm. Anderson, of Hamilton; W. G. St. Warden; T. S. Bernard, of Portsmouth; W. G. St. Warden; L. F. Bealer, of Wheeling; W. G. Sorbie, E. G. Abertis, of Martinsburg; W. G. Treasurer, C. A. Shafter, of Lynchburg; W. G. Sentinel, J. M. Cooper, of Richmond.

Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, E. C. Robinson, of Norfolk.

SEIZURE OF THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH OFFICE. GENERAL SCOTT'S POSITION. Seizure of Steamer St. Nicholas! Removal of Ammunition. MILITARY SPIRIT IN MARYLAND. TROOPS TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF NORTHERN FORCES THROUGH THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. Excitement in Washington. The Correspondent of the New York Times Attacked—He Runs. BRIDGES DESTROYED. LATEST AND RELIABLE FROM HARPER'S FERRY. 15,000 Stand of Arms and the buildings destroyed. The troops at Carlisle Barracks. POSITION OF KENTUCKY. Baltimore Affairs. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. BALTIMORE, April 20, p. m.—A gentleman just from Baltimore reports that the city this morning was quiet and orderly, the irritating cause of the excitement having been removed, the people are calm. The city is in charge of the Baltimore soldiery. He also reports that the Canton Bridge, on the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, a short distance from Baltimore, has been destroyed.

The returned Massachusetts troops are, it is said, at Havre-de-Grace, where are also the Pennsylvania troops, which were on their way to Washington. They are there by order of President Lincoln, who has ordered all Administration troops now in Maryland, to its Northern border.

Seizure of the Telegraph Office in Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, P. M.—Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Telegraph Office in Washington, was seized and occupied by a company of soldiers, by order of the Administration. The register was put in the hands of a friend of the Northern Government, and it alone could receive and send dispatches. This morning, the office is again in charge of the regular operators—the soldiers having been removed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, p. m.—W. M. Watson, formerly a resident of Alexandria, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, has been put in charge of the telegraph office by the Secretary of the War Department. Everything sent over the wires must undergo his inspection.

General Scott.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, P. M.—General Scott it is said is not on friendly terms or even holds verbal communication with three members of the Cabinet, viz: Seward, Chase, and Cameron.

Seizure of the St. Nicholas.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, P. M.—The steamer St. Nicholas, of the Baltimore and Washington line of steamers, was this morning seized by order of the Administration.

Movement of Ammunition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, p. m.—Two large schooners are now loading with ammunition at the Arsenal. Their destination is unknown.

Military Spirit in Maryland. MARLBORO', April 20, P. M.—Every available man that could be raised in the county, and mustered with military Companies, has gone this morning to Baltimore, to aid in repressing the Northern troops.

Re encounter.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, P. M.—An exciting scene was witnessed on the Avenue this evening. Simonton, the Washington Correspondent of the New York Times, while writing a dispatch in the Telegraph office, was attacked by young Butler, the son of Col. Butler, of California, about whom Simonton has lately written something. The stick which Butler used was taken at the first blow, and Simonton instantaneously cut and ran across the avenue—hastily pursued by Butler. The crowd of the crowd, which anything now will produce, separated the parties.

Burning of a Bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, &c. BALTIMORE, April 20, P. M.—The Melville Bridge between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railroad, has been burnt down. It is reported that the Northern troops are at the Relay House, a Station on the Northern Central Railroad. The Melville Bridge is a short bridge—sixty feet span. It is reported that the Railroad Ferry Boat at Havre de Grace, has been seized by the Marylanders, in order to prevent the passage of Northern troops. The only two possible land routes by which the Northern troops are reported to be on the north side of the Susquehanna, to the north of the city, are the seven thousand, can now possibly reach Baltimore, and consequently Washington, are by returning to Philadelphia and taking the Pennsylvania Central road, or to march up to Port Deposit, a distance of twelve miles from Havre de Grace, where there is as yet an unobstructed passage, and from there to reach the Baltimore and Wilmington road. The troops however, by themselves, or reinforced by the New York Seventh Regiment may be advancing on Washington by water.

Attempt of Northern Troops to Pass Through Baltimore. WASHINGTON, April 20.—2 o'clock, p. m.—It is reported that a despatch has been received at the War Department, stating that the Northern troops, largely reinforced, are now attempting to pass through Baltimore.

Obstruction of Travel. BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridge over Back River Creek, at Melville, between Wadsworth and Mount Washington (about 60 feet span) on the Northern Central Railroad has been burnt down, and it is reported that a considerable body of Northern soldiers are at the Relay House beyond. [Gentlemen from Baltimore state that the covered bridge at Canton, near Baltimore, has also been destroyed, thus temporarily obstructing both Northern approaches to Baltimore by Railroad.—Rep.]

Virginia Money. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 20, 4 P. M.—There is no market for Virginia money here to-day.

FROM SATURDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE EXTRA.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT NEWS. FROM BALTIMORE. SEIZURE OF THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH OFFICE. GENERAL SCOTT'S POSITION. Seizure of Steamer St. Nicholas! Removal of Ammunition. MILITARY SPIRIT IN MARYLAND. TROOPS TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF NORTHERN FORCES THROUGH THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. Excitement in Washington. The Correspondent of the New York Times Attacked—He Runs. BRIDGES DESTROYED. LATEST AND RELIABLE FROM HARPER'S FERRY. 15,000 Stand of Arms and the buildings destroyed. The troops at Carlisle Barracks. POSITION OF KENTUCKY. Baltimore Affairs.